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## IRRIGATION INSTITUTE EXTENDS COMPETITION -- Pravda Ukrainy, No 177, 29 Jul 49

The Kiev Irrigation and Reclamation Institute is extending until 15 August 1949 its competition to fill the following vacancies: professors as heads of the chairs of higher mathematics, physics, engineering design, and organization and mechanization of irrigation and reclamation operations; docents as heads of the chairs of foreign languages, physical education and sport, and graphics; a professor for the geodesy chair; a professor or docent for the reclamation chair; and docents in German and English languages.

Apply: Kiev, Reyterskaya, 37. -- Advertisement.

## IRRIGATION PROJECTS DEVELOP IN KAZAKHSTAN -- Bol'shevik Altaya, No 102, 10 Jun 49

Conservation work has been resumed on the Kshuk-Kal'pe Canal, going out from the left bank of Karatal River, Karatal'skiy Rayon, Taldy-Kurgan Oblast. An 8-kilometer section of the canal which will supply water to 12,000 hectares of sugar-beet and rice plantations, will be put into service this year. A head regulator is being installed on the Karatal River.

Construction of the 57-kilometer Kazalinsk Canal, on the left bank of the Syr Darya River in Kzyl-Orda Oblast has been completed. Preparations have been made for installing a head regulator. In 1950, an additional 10,000 hectares of land will be supplied with water.

Work on the Kzyl-Orda dam is continuing. A 9-kilometer protective dike and a powerful diesel-electric power plant will be built. Construction of the dam itself will begin in 1950.

## PRIMORSKIY FOREST SHELTER BELTS PLANNED -- Krasnoye Znamya, No 154, 2 Jul 49

Reductions in crop harvests in Primorskiy Kray are largely caused by unfavorable weather conditions. In the last 10 years, the grain harvest has ranged from 128 to 37 percent of the 1939 kolkhoz harvest. The Kray has considerable rainfall, but the average for August and September is higher than that of the 7 months between November and May, and April has only 5 - 6 percent of the yearly rainfall. As a result, spring cultivation has a shortage of moisture nearly every year. The heavy downpours which occur in the second half of the summer also damage agriculture. Since the majority of rayons have broken terrain, a large amount of fertile land is washed away in a heavy rain and the fields are filled with gullies. Monsoonlike winds, bringing cold air from the sea, result in sharp temperature drops, both of the air and the soil, and spring is cold and of long duration.

Crops are slow growing and the wind removes much good soil. Wind erosion of soil is particularly great in the Suyfuno-Khankayskiy lowlands and near the coast. In Terneyskiy and Tetyukhinskiy rayons, cultivated land is often reduced to rubble by spring. The winds also increase the loss of soil moisture during the spring period.

Forest shelter belts, together with correct crop rotation, are the most important means of combating these adverse weather conditions. During 1949-1960, forest shelter belts will be planted over an area of nearly 18,000 hectares, and a number of belts will be created by preserving existing forest area. Fruit trees and shrubs will constitute 10 - 15 percent of the trees planted for shelter belts. In addition to kolkhoz and sovkhoz forest belts, it has been planned to set up state forest belts, with a total length of 470 kilometers, in various rayons. Several of these belts will be 60 meters wide each with 300 meters between them.

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Four belts will be laid across the Suyfun River valley in an effort to weaken the force of the wind which blows in from the sea toward the Suyfuno-Kharkayevskaya valley, where the main agricultural and non timbered regions are located. The belts will also protect the soil from washouts during floods and will aid in regulating the river. The first belt will be located between Penzashino and Madeszhinskaya; the second, between Mezino and Kiparisovo; third, between Terekhovka and Baranovskiy, and the fourth, between the sugar plant and Sovkhoz No 4 of the Suburban Sovkhoz Trust.

The plan also provides for three belts across the Suchan River valley for the same purpose as those in the Suyfun valley. These belts will have a total length of 31 kilometers and will be located in the rayons near "Bret" Mountain, the village of Peretino, and the northern village of Novitskiy in the vicinity of the city of Suchan.

A belt along the watershed in the direction of Grodekovo, Sof'ya-Alekseyevka, Konstantinovka, and Nikolol'vovskiy, covering a distance of 66 kilometers, and a belt from Talovyy siding (raz'yezd) to Bayev village, covering a distance of 48 kilometers, will be laid for the purpose of lessening the force of the dry winds from Manchuria. Other timber belts will be laid as follows: Chernyatino-Alekseye-Nikol'sk-Tyapigoy; along the Svetloyarovka-Voznesenka-Novoshatkovo-Sergeyevka watershed, up to the State boundary; and Danilovka-Vozdizhenka-Bayev. The total length of state, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz shelter belts will be nearly 10,000 kilometers.

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